

# DIRECT DRIVE STEREO TURNTABLE **PL-510A**

〈ART-182-0〉

## *Service Manual*



 **PIONEER**

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Service information for PL-510A/KCT, KUT is described through pages 4 to 32

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# 1. SPECIFICATIONS

## MOTOR AND TURNTABLE

Motor:	DC servo motor
Turntable drive:	Direct drive
Speed:	Two speeds: 33-1/3 rpm, 45 rpm
Wow and flutter:	0.03% (WRMS) or less
S/N:	68 dB (DIN-B) or more (with Pioneer cartridge model PC-135)
Turntable platter:	321mm diam. aluminum alloy
Moment of inertia:	240 kg-cm <sup>2</sup> (including rubber mat)

## TONARM

Tonearm type:	Static-balance, S-shaped, pipe arm
Effective arm length:	221mm
Tracking error:	+3° ~ -1°
Overhang:	15.5mm
Usable cartridge weight:	4g (min.) ~ 10g (max.) (For cartridge weighs over 8.5g, attach the sub weight)

## SUBFUNCTIONS

Anti-skating force control	
Plug-in type headshell	
Oil-damped arm elevator	
Hinges (Free-adjustable)	
Lateral balance weight	
Fine speed adjusters	(33-1/3 rpm, 45 rpm: using the stroboscope for turntable speed adjustment).

## ACCESSORIES

Headshell	1
Overhang gauge	1
EP adaptor	1
Screwdriver	1
Sub weight	1
Cartridge mounting screws	6
Cartridge mounting nuts	2
Cartridge mounting washers	2
Operating instructions	1

## MISCELLANEOUS

Power requirements:	AC, 120V, 60Hz
Power consumption:	5W
Dimensions:	440(W) x 362(D) x 159(H) mm 17-5/16(W) x 14-1/4(D) x 6-1/4(H) in.
Weight:	8kg, 17lb 10oz

### NOTE:

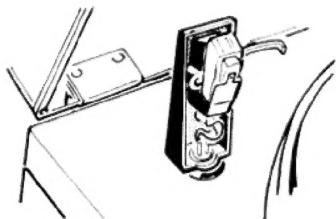
*Specifications and design subject to possible modification without notice, due to improvements.*

## 2. PANEL FACILITIES

### Headshell Stand

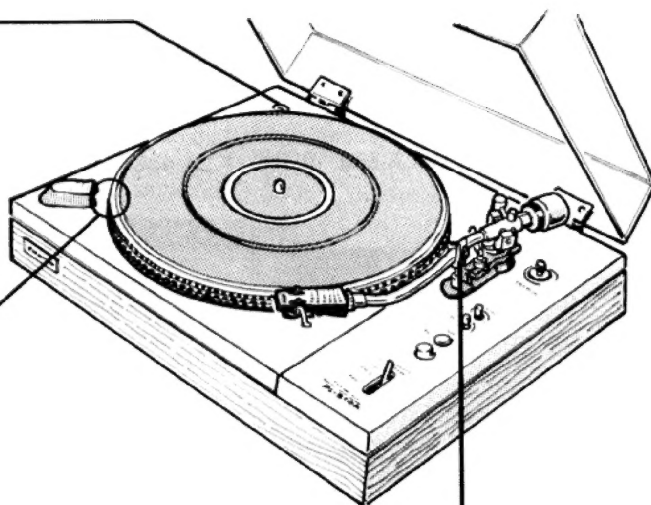
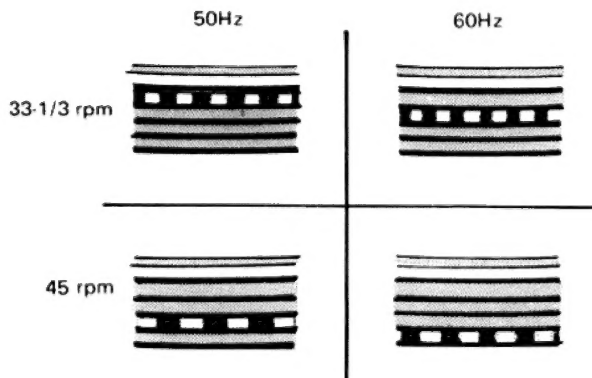
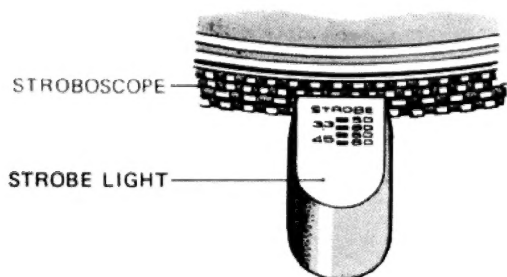
A spare headshell can be stored in this stand. Align the headshell pins with the stand grooves and insert.

Observe that the headshell length is not greater than the height of the dust cover. This stand can also be used for storing the EP adaptor.



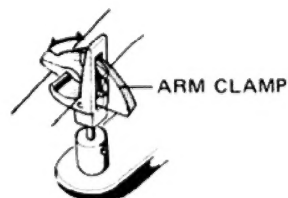
### Stroboscope

Fine adjustments of rotation speed can be performed with the aid of the stroboscope. Adjust the SPEED ADJ. knobs while observing the pattern indicated below. If the rotation is fast, the pattern will appear to move toward the left, while movement toward the right indicates slow speed. Correct speed is obtained when the pattern appears to be stationary.



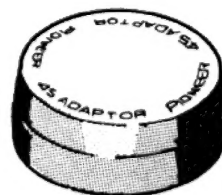
### Arm Rest

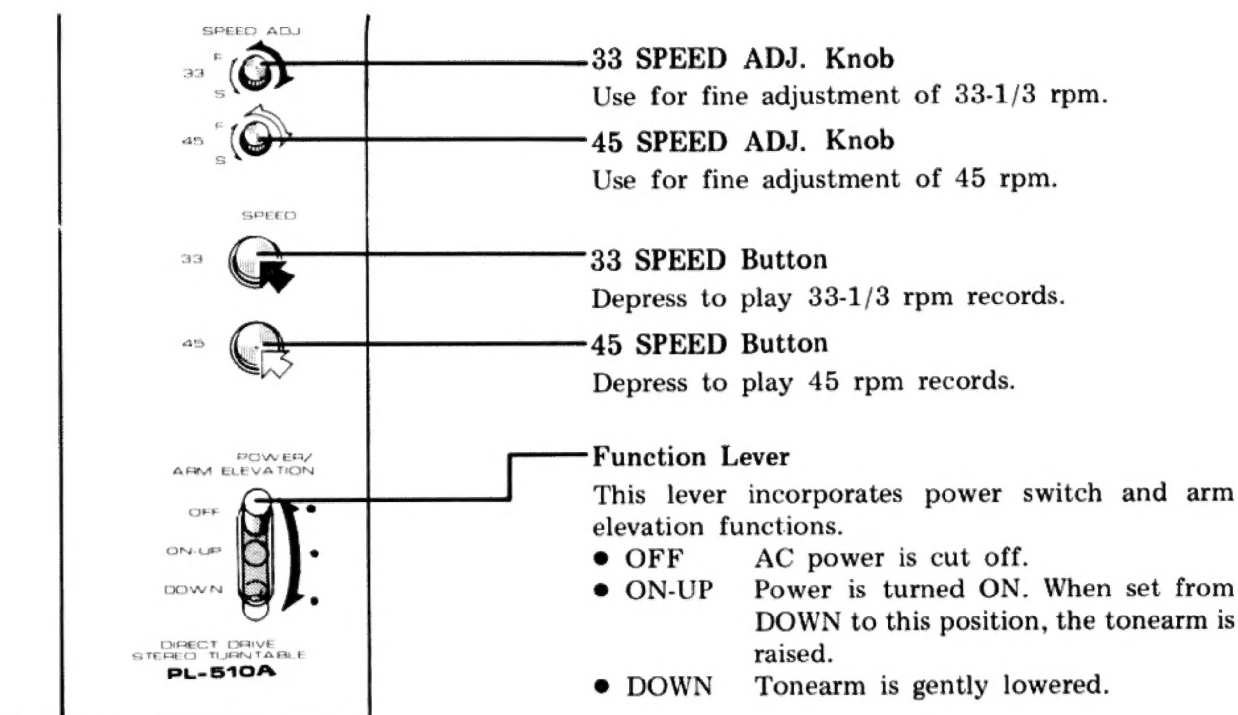
Supports the tonearm when not playing a record. At the end of a playing session, engage the clamp as illustrated below.



### EP Adaptor

Place on center shaft when playing 45 rpm EP records.





## OPERATION

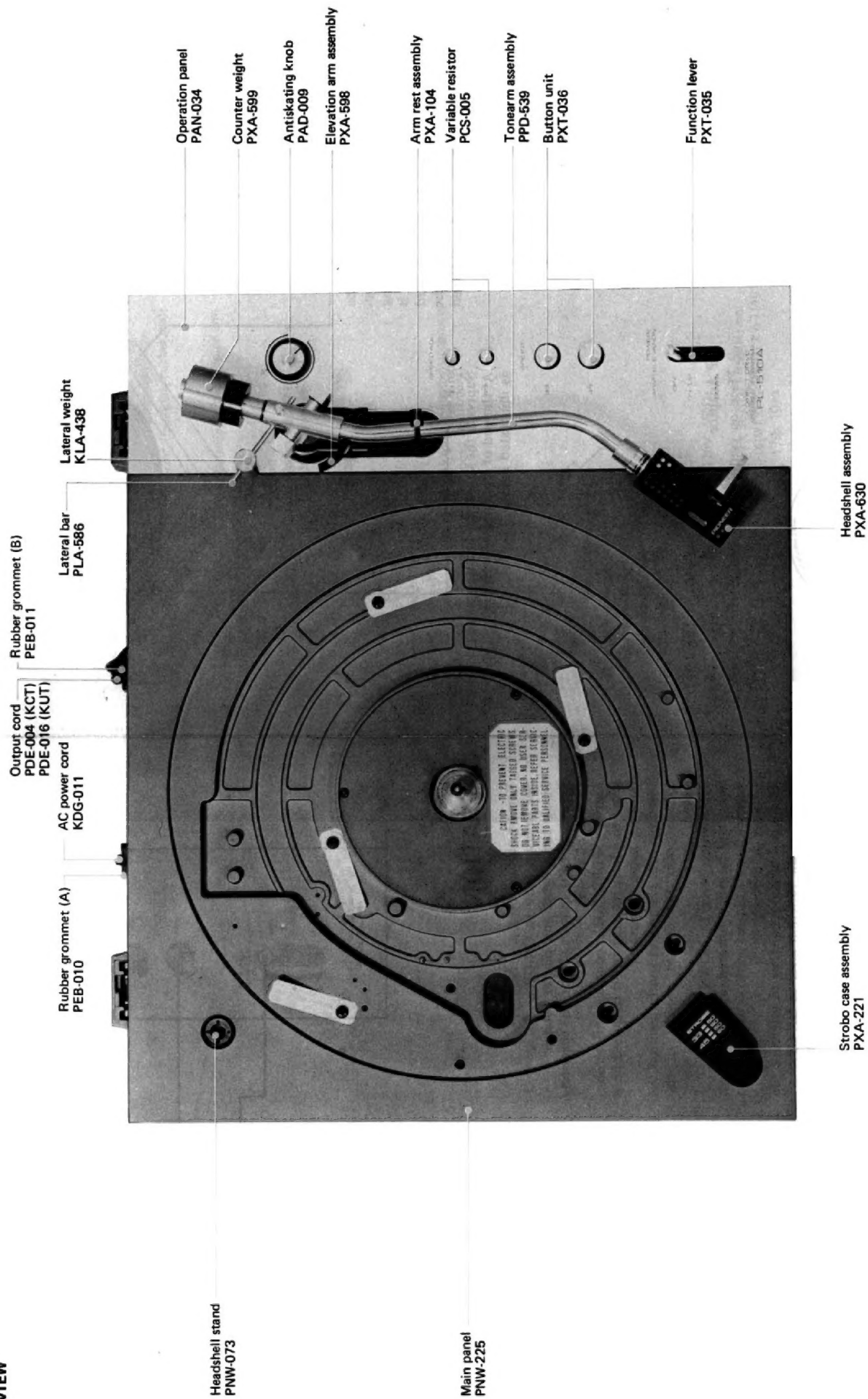
1. Remove stylus cover.
2. Set function lever to ON-UP.  
Strobe lamp lights and platter rotates.
3. Depress SPEED button (33 or 45) according to type of record.
4. Employ SPEED ADJ. controls and stroboscope to adjust rotating speed (required only once per listening session).
5. Disengage arm clamp and gently position the tonearm over the desired portion of the record.
6. Set function lever to DOWN.  
Stylus will be gently lowered onto the record.
7. Adjust volume and tone controls of the stereo amplifier as desired.
8. At the end of the record, or to interrupt the record, set the function lever to ON-UP.  
The stylus will be raised from the record.
9. Return tonearm to arm rest and engage clamp.
10. Set function lever to OFF. Power will be cut off and strobe lamp extinguished.
11. It is advisable to replace the stylus cover for protection whenever the turntable is not in use.

## OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

- Keep stylus and records clean. Use a stylus brush to clean the stylus and a good quality record cleaner to clean the records each time before and after playing.
- Avoid exerting unnecessary force on the tonearm. When changing headshells, set the tonearm in the arm rest and engage the clamp.
- Take care not to impart vibration to the turntable while a record is playing. Record and stylus can be damaged.
- Avoid placing more than 2 records on the turntable platter while playing records.

### 3. PARTS LOCATIONS

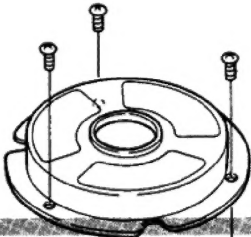
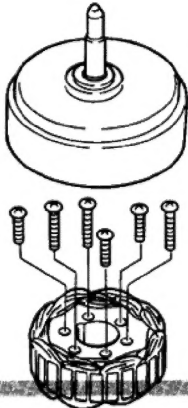
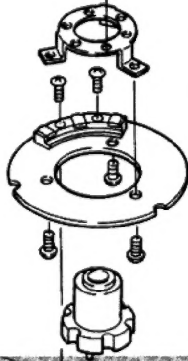
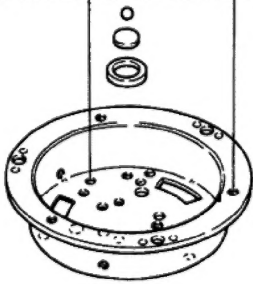
#### 3.1 TOP VIEW



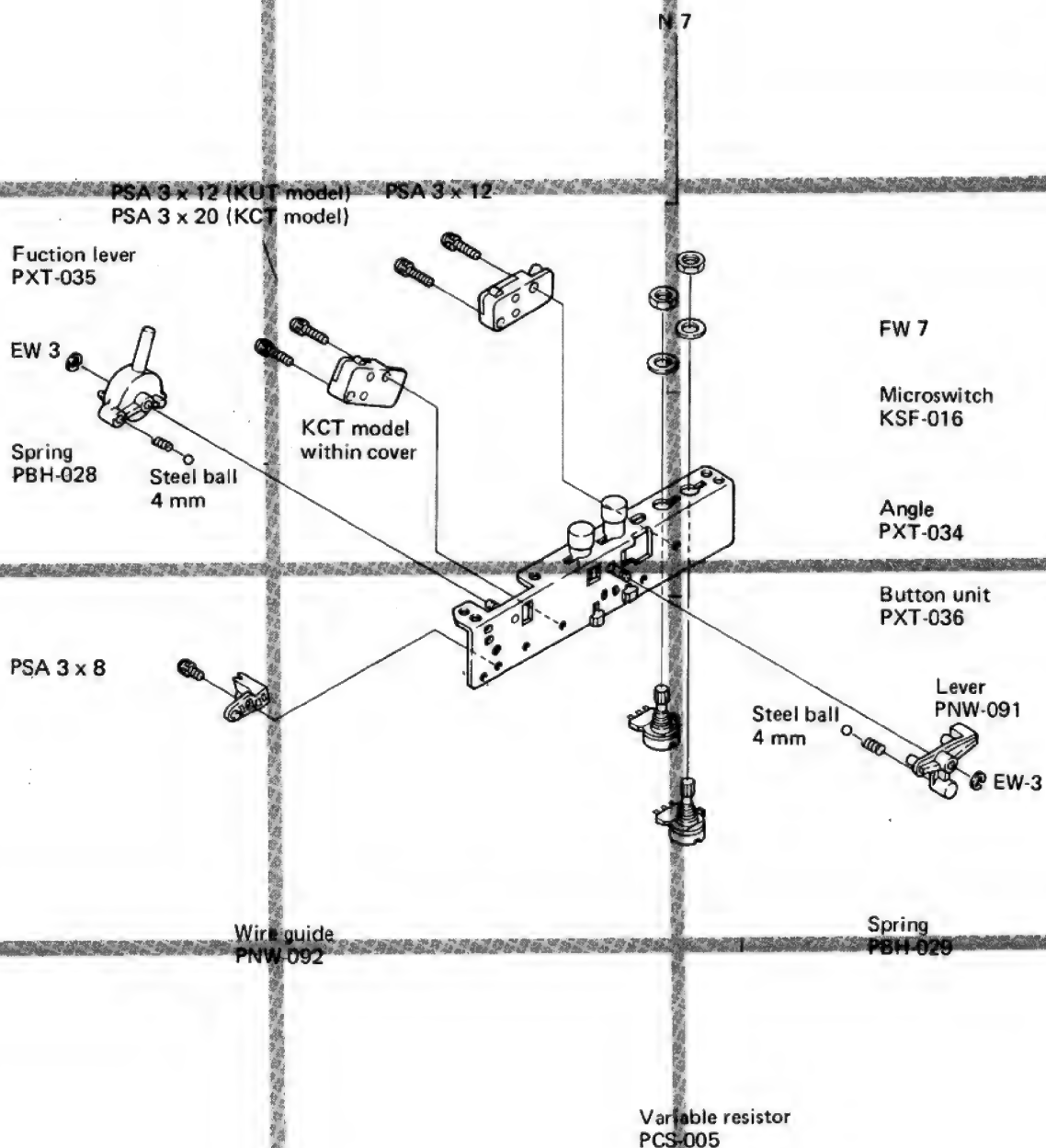




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	1	2	3
A	<b>4.1 MOTOR (PXM-020)</b>	<p>NOTE: Parts indicated in green cannot be supplied.</p> 	PT 2.6 x 6
B			PM 2.6 x 20 PM 2.6 x 30
C	Locational detector assembly PWX-004		PM 2.6 x 6  PM 2.6 x 3
D	Steel ball (B) PEF-001  Thrust catch PNW-011  Rubber bush PNT-002		
	1	2	3

## 4.2 FUNCTION MECHANISM ASSEMBLY



### 4.3 ANTI SKATING ASSEMBLY (PXA-641)

A

B

C

D

1

2

3

1

2

3

EV lever  
PXT-517

EV cam  
PNW-544

EV spring  
PBH-506

Wire  
PXT-523

PN2

E-2

E-2

E-3

FW-4

Arm base  
PNW-542

Washer  
PNB-519

AS cam shaft  
PNW-547

AS lever  
PNW-546

AS spring  
PBH-023

Bias lever  
PNW-545

FW-2.5

E-2

FW-2.5

E-2

#### 4.4 TONEARM ASSEMBLY (PPD-539)

Elevation arm assembly  
PXA-598

Rubber  
PNT-507

Elevation arm  
PNW-541

Shaft  
PLA-620

SF 4 x 5

SF 2.6 x 2

Screw  
PLA-567

Lateral weight  
KLA-438

Lateral bar  
PLA-586

Counter weight  
PXA-599

Spring  
PBH-505

Nut  
PBN-501

A

B

C

D

4

5

6

## 4.5 PACKING

Operating instructions  
PRB-036

Rubber mat assembly  
PEA-010 (KUT model)  
PEA-013 (KCT model)

Upper board  
PHC-017

Dust cover assembly  
PXA-159

45 rpm Adaptor  
KNK-055

Counter weight assembly  
PXA-599

Screw driver  
KEX-002

Overhang gauge  
PEC-012

Headshell assembly  
PXA-630

Sub weight  
PLA-563

Cartridge mounting  
screw  
KBA-045

Side pad  
PHA-023

Cartridge mounting screw  
B11-657

Cartridge mounting washer  
B23-642

Cartridge mounting nut  
B71-653

Cartridge mounting screw  
KBA-044

Packing stopper  
KNK-403

Arm protector (L)  
PHA-033

Side pad  
PHA-023

RM 4 x 15

PM 4 x 20

Cover  
PHN-002

FFW 4

Vinyl cover  
H56-603

Clamp label  
PRW-003

Turntable pad  
PHC-030















Arm protector (R)  
PHA-032

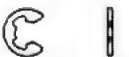




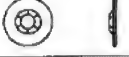

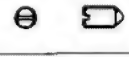
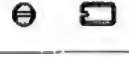




Packing case  
PHG-125 (KUT model)  
PHG-126 (KCT model)

Turntable platter  
PNR-034

## 5. NOMENCLATURE OF SCREWS, WASHERS AND NUTS

The following symbols stand for screws, washers and nuts as shown in exploded view.

Symbol	Description	Shape
RT	Brazier head tapping screw	
PT	Pan head tapping screw	
PTT	Special screw (A)	
PTBA	Special screw (B)	
POTBA	Special screw (C)	
OCT	Oval countersunk head tapping screw	
PM	Pan head machine screw	
CM	Countersunk head machine screw	
OCM	Oval countersunk head machine screw	
TM	Truss head machine screw	
BM	Binding head machine screw	
PSA	Pan head screw with spring lock washer	
PSB	Pan head screw with spring lock washer and flat washer	
PSF	Pan head screw with flat washer	

Symbol	Description	Shape
EW	E type washer	
FW	Flat washer	
SW	Spring lock washer	
N	Nut	
WN	Washer faced nut	
PN	Push nut	
FFW	Fiber flat washer	
SC	Slotted set screw (Cone point)	
SF	Slotted set screw (Flat point)	
HS	Hexagon socket headless set screw	
OCW	Oval countersunk head wood screw	
CW	Countersunk head wood screw	
RW	Round head wood screw	

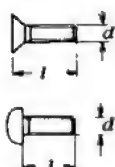
### EXAMPLE

PM · 3x8

length in mm (  $l$  )

diameter in mm (  $d$  )

Symbol

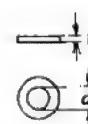


FW · 9φ x 1<sup>t</sup>

thickness in mm (  $t$  )

diameter in mm (  $d$  )

Symbol



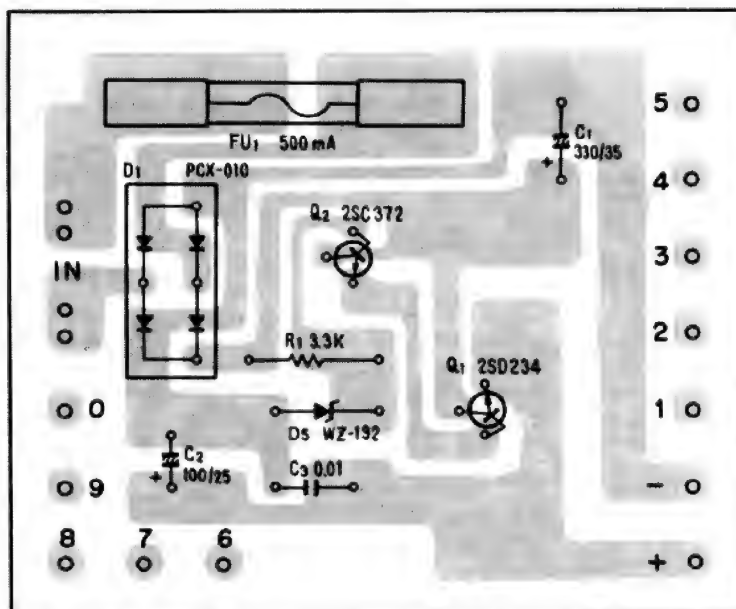


## 6.1 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM





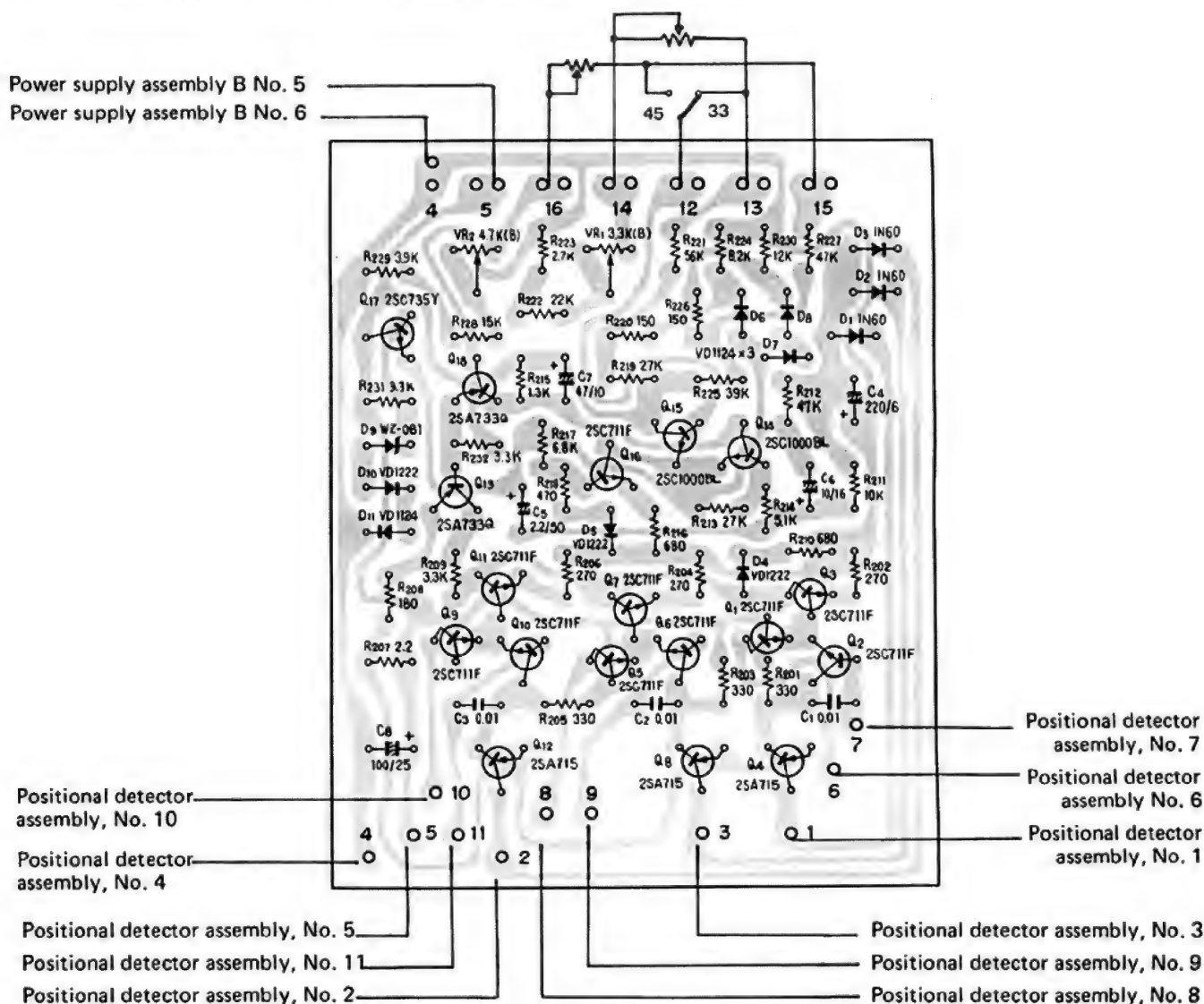
## 6.2 POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY B (PWR-006)



Parts List of Power Supply Assembly B (PWR-006)

Symbol	Description			Part No.
C1	Electrolytic	330	35V	CEA 331P 35
C2	Electrolytic	100	25V	CEA 101P 25
C3	Ceramic	0.01	50V	CKDYF 103Z 50
R1	Carbon film	3.3k		RD4PS 332J
Q1	Transistor			2SD234
Q2	Transistor			2SC372
D1	Diode			PCX-010
D2	Zener diode			WZ-192
FU	Fuse	500mA		PEK-004
	Fuse clip			K91-006

### 6.3 DRIVING CURRENT CONTROL ASSEMBLY (PWG-007)



### Parts List of Driving Current Control Assembly (PWG-007)

#### CAPACITORS

Symbol	Description			Part No.
C1	Ceramic	0.01	50V	CKDYF 103Z 50
C2	Ceramic	0.01	50V	CKDYF 103Z 50
C3	Ceramic	0.01	50V	CKDYF 103Z 50
C4	Electrolytic	220	6V	CEA 221P 6
C5	Electrolytic	2.2	50V	CEA 2R2P 50
C6	Electrolytic	10	16V	CEA 100P 16
C7	Electrolytic	47	10V	CEA 470P 10
C8	Electrolytic	100	25V	CEA 101P 25

## RESISTORS

Symbol	Description	Part No.
R201	Carbon film 330	RD%VS 331J
R202	Carbon film 270	RD%VS 271J
R203	Carbon film 330	RD%VS 331J
R204	Carbon film 270	RD%VS 271J
R205	Carbon film 330	RD%VS 331J
R206	Carbon film 270	RD%VS 271J
R207	Carbon film 2.2	RD%VS 2R2J
R208	Carbon film 180	RD%VS 181J
R209	Carbon film 3.3k	RD%VS 332J
R210	Carbon film 680	RD%VS 681J
R211	Carbon film 10k	RD%VS 103J
R212	Carbon film 47k	RD%VS 473J
R213	Carbon film 27k	RD%VS 273J
R214	Carbon film 5.1k	RD%VS 512J
R215	Carbon film 1.3k	RD%VS 132J
R216	Carbon film 680	RD%VS 681J
R217	Carbon film 6.8k	RD%VS 682J
R218	Carbon film 470	RD%VS 471J
R219	Carbon film 27k	RD%VS 273J
R220	Carbon film 150	RD%VS 151J
R221	Carbon film 56k	RD%VS 563J
R222	Carbon film 22k	RD%VS 223J
R223	Carbon film 2.7k	RD%VS 272J
R224	Carbon film 8.2k	RD%VS 822J
R225	Carbon film 39k	RD%VS 393J
R226	Carbon film 150	RD%VS 151J
R227	Carbon film 47k	RD%VS 473J
R228	Carbon film 15k	RD%VS 153J
R229	Carbon film 3.9k	RD%VS 392J
R230	Carbon film 12k	RD%VS 123J
R231	Carbon film 3.3k	RD%VS 332J
R232	Carbon film 3.3k	RD%VS 332J
VR1	Semi-fixed 3.3k-B	PCP-001
VR2	Semi-fixed 4.7k-B	PCP-002

Symbol	Description	Part No.
Q6	Transistor	2SC711-F (2SC458-C, 2SC945-P1)
Q7	Transistor	2SC711-F (2SC923-E)
Q8	Transistor	2SA715-C (2SA509-Y, 2SB564-L)
Q9	Transistor	2SC711-F (2SC458-C, 2SC945-P1)
Q10	Transistor	2SC711-F (2SC458-C, 2SC945-P1)
Q11	Transistor	2SC711-F (2SC923-E)
Q12	Transistor	2SA715-C (2SA509-Y, 2SB564-L)
Q13	Transistor	2SA733-Q
Q14	Transistor	2SC1000-BL
Q15	Transistor	2SC1000-BL
Q16	Transistor	2SC711-F (2SC923-E)
Q17	Transistor	2SC735-Y
Q18	Transistor	2SA733-Q
D1	Diode	IN60
D2	Diode	IN60
D3	Diode	IN60
D4	Varistor	VD1222
D5	Varistor	VD1222
D6	Varistor	VD1124
D7	Varistor	VD1124
D8	Varistor	VD1124
D9	Zener diode	WZ081
D10	Varistor	VD1222
D11	Varistor	VD1124

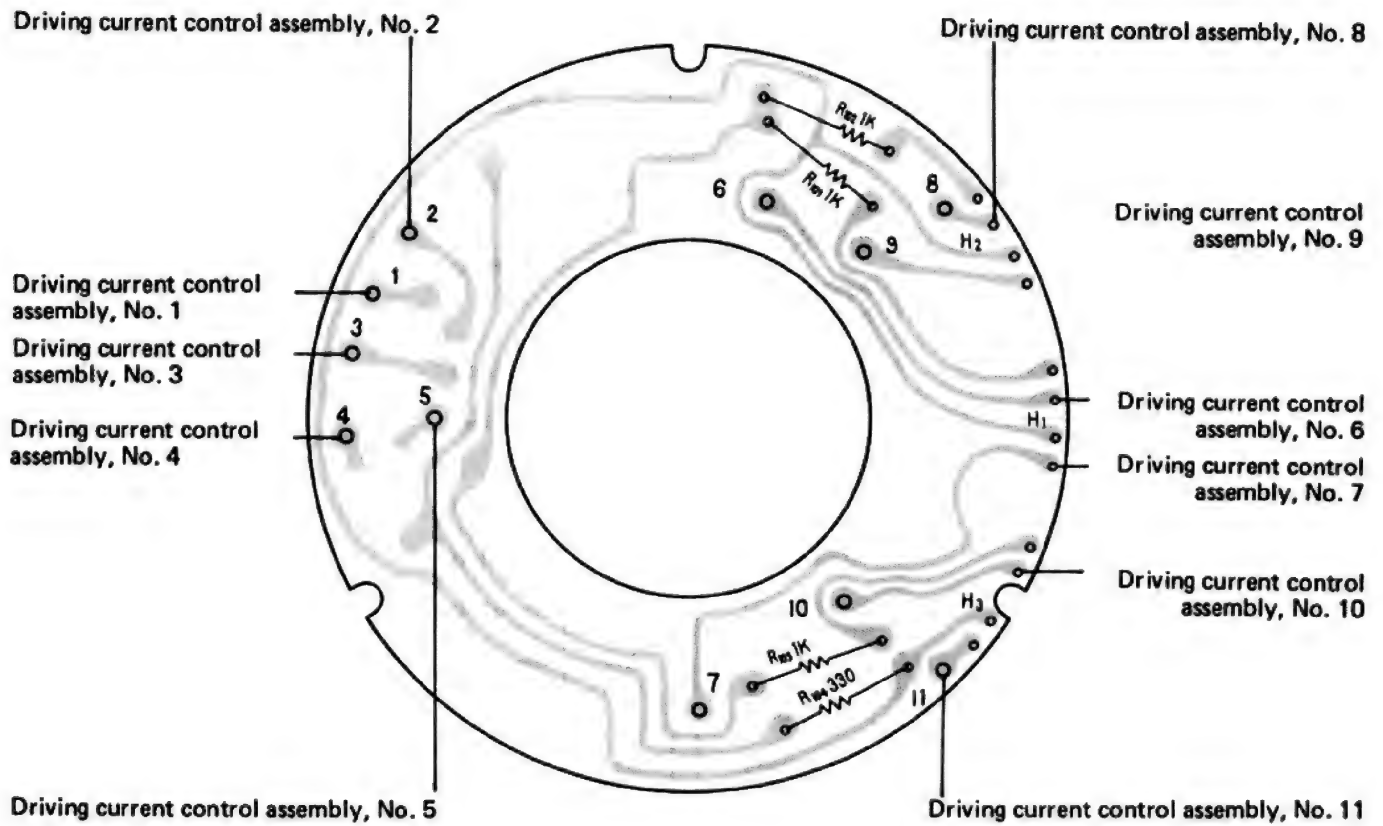
## SEMICONDUCTORS

Symbol	Description	Part No.
Q1	Transistor	2SC711-F (2SC458-C, 2SC945-P1)
Q2	Transistor	2SC711-F (2SC458-C, 2SC945-P1)
Q3	Transistor	2SC711-F (2SC923-E)
Q4	Transistor	2SA715-C (2SA509-Y, 2SB564-L)
Q5	Transistor	2SC711-F (2SC458-C, 2SC945-P1)

## NOTE:

1. Q<sub>1</sub>, Q<sub>3</sub>, Q<sub>5</sub>, Q<sub>6</sub>, Q<sub>9</sub>, and Q<sub>10</sub> should, on the same circuit board, use the same kind and rank of product.
2. Q<sub>3</sub>, Q<sub>7</sub>, Q<sub>11</sub>, and Q<sub>16</sub> should, on the same circuit board, use the same kind and rank of product.
3. D<sub>1</sub>, D<sub>7</sub>, and D<sub>9</sub> should be 'paired' (PYY-006-0).

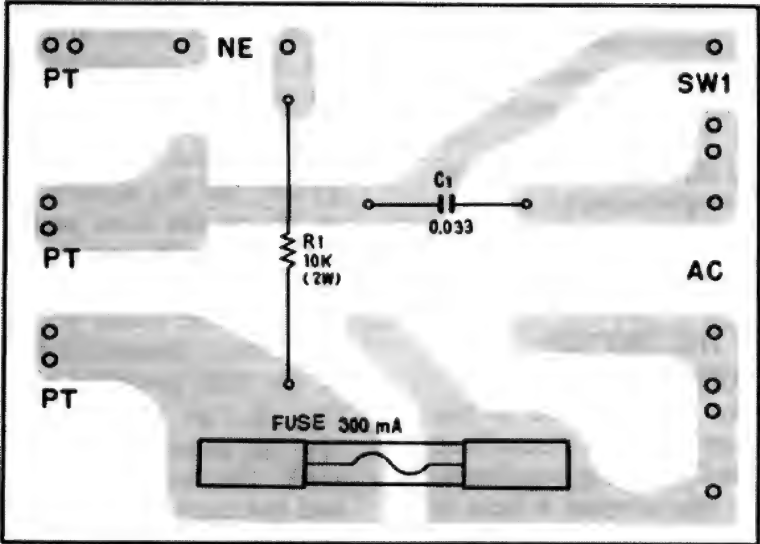
## 6.4 POSITIONAL DETECTOR ASSEMBLY (PWX-004)



### Parts List of Positional Detector Assembly (PWX-004)

Symbol	Description	Part No.
H1	Hall-effect element	PCX-001
H2	Hall-effect element	PCX-001
H3	Hall-effect element	PCX-001
R101	Carbon film resistor 1k	RD%PS 102J
R102	Carbon film resistor 1k	RD%PS 102J
R103	Carbon film resistor 1k	RD%PS 102J
R104	Carbon film resistor 330	RD%PS 331J

6.5 POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY A (PWR-816)



Parts List of Power Supply Assembly A (PWR-816)

Symbol	Description			Part No.
C1	Mylar	0.033		KCE-009
R1	Metal oxide	10k	2W	RS2P 103J
FU	Fuse	300mA		E21-030
	Fuse clip			K91-006

## 7. PXM-020 OUTLINE OF OPERATION

### 7.1 STRUCTURE

The PXM-020 is an external-rotor type DC motor in which Hall-effect elements are used to detect the rotor position, with electronic ON-OFF switching of the current to the motor windings. As shown in Figure 1a, the ferrite rotor is magnetized alternately N and S in  $45^\circ$  segments. Figure 1b shows the three Hall-effect elements under the rotor.

The Hall-effect elements,  $H_1$ ,  $H_2$ , and  $H_3$ , are fitted  $30^\circ$  apart ( $120^\circ$  magnetically), so that whatever the orientation of the rotor, one of them will experience a Hall potential at a particular time.

### 7.2 OPERATION OF THE MOTOR (SEE CONNECTION DIAGRAM)

When the electrical supply is connected to the motor, current flows through the three Hall-effect elements, which go into the operating condition. If we assume, at this time, that a rotor N pole is located at the  $H_1$  Hall-effect element position, then the Hall potential developed in  $H_1$  sends the base of  $Q_1$  negative (-) and that of  $Q_2$  positive

(+). Due to this Hall-effect potential  $Q_2$  turns ON, voltage at the  $Q_2$  collector drops, the potential on the base of  $Q_4$  drops, and  $Q_4$  turns ON. With  $Q_4$  ON, the motor drive coil  $W_1$  is energized by the collector current, and the rotor begins to move. After some small movement of the rotor, the N pole approaching the Hall-effect  $H_2$  causes  $Q_6$  and  $Q_8$  to turn ON, and drive coil  $W_3$  to be energized. With further movement of the rotor the N pole approaches  $H_3$ ,  $Q_{10}$  and  $Q_{12}$  go ON, and  $W_2$  is energized. The first N pole passes  $H_3$  as the next one approaches  $H_1$ , putting  $Q_2$  and  $Q_4$  ON, and thus the rotation of the rotor is continuously sustained.

On the other hand, when a S pole approaches the Hall-effect element(s)  $H_1$  ( $H_2$ ,  $H_3$ ), the polarity of the Hall potential changes, the base(s) of  $Q_1$  ( $Q_5$ ,  $Q_9$ ) go positive (+), the base(s) of  $Q_2$  ( $Q_6$ ,  $Q_{10}$ ) go negative (-), and so  $Q_2$  ( $Q_6$ ,  $Q_{10}$ ) turn OFF. This means that  $Q_4$  ( $Q_8$ ,  $Q_{12}$ ) also turn OFF and the current ceases to flow in the drive coil(s)  $W_1$  ( $W_2$ ,  $W_3$ ).

### 7.3 SPEED CONTROL

When no current is flowing through a drive coil (that is when a S pole is approaching the Hall effect element), a voltage proportional to the speed of rotation of the rotor is induced in the drive coil (the same effect as with a generator). This voltage is rectified by the diode(s)  $D_1$  ( $D_2$ ,  $D_3$ ), and the negative potential derived is applied to the base of  $Q_{14}$ .  $Q_{14}$  and  $Q_{15}$  form a differential amplifier circuit, and the standard voltage for 33-1/3 or 45 rpm rotation is applied to the base of  $Q_{15}$ . It follows that so long as the rotor is

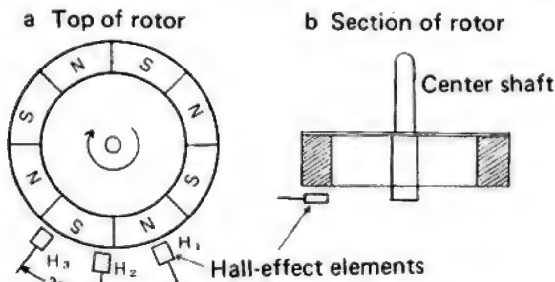


Fig. 1: Relative Locations of Rotor and Hall-Effect Elements

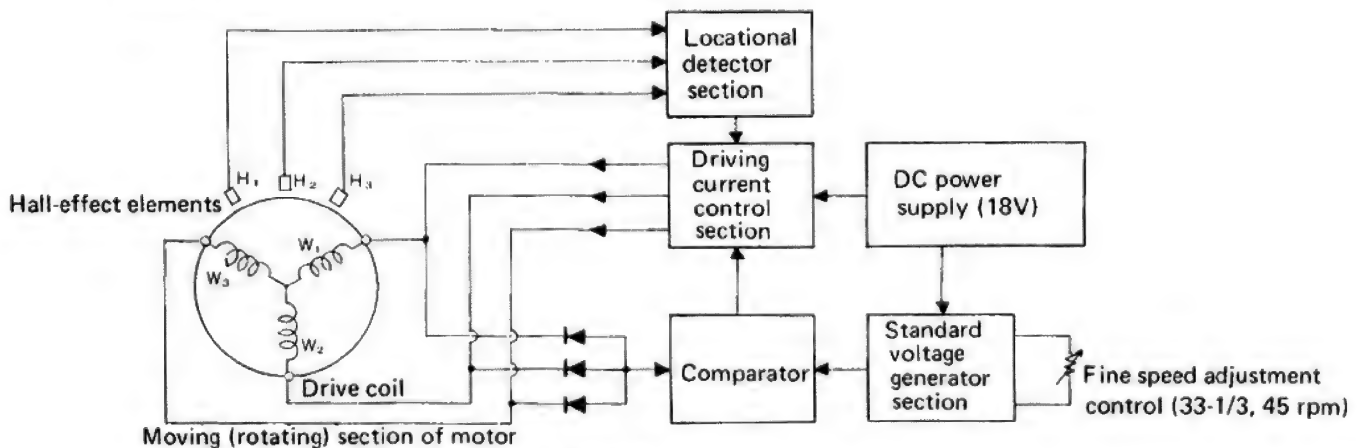


Fig. 2: Block Diagram of the PXM-020

turning at the correct speed (revs), this circuit is balanced. If for any reason the speed of rotation of the rotor exceeds the proper value, the voltage generated in each drive coil will increase.

This causes the potential on the base of  $Q_{14}$  to drop, and the potential on the bases of  $Q_{15}$  and  $Q_{13}$  rises. As the potential on the base of  $Q_{13}$  rises, the collector current drops and this reduces the potential on the base(s) of  $Q_3$  ( $Q_7$ ,  $Q_{11}$ ). This results in a reduction in the current flowing through  $Q_2$  ( $Q_6$ ,  $Q_{10}$ ), and a rise in the potential on the base(s) of  $Q_4$  ( $Q_8$ ,  $Q_{12}$ ), so that the collector current drops, the field strength of the drive coil also drops, the rotor speed drops, and it returns to the correct speed of rotation.

On the other hand, if the rate of rotation of the rotor drops below its proper value, the process is precisely the reverse of the above: the voltage across each drive coil drops, and the base potential of  $Q_{14}$  rises. This causes the collector current of  $Q_{13}$  to increase, and the current(s) through  $Q_1$  ( $Q_7$ ,  $Q_{11}$ ) and  $Q_2$  ( $Q_6$ ,  $Q_{10}$ ) also rise. As the collector current(s) of  $Q_2$  ( $Q_6$ ,  $Q_{10}$ ) increase, the base potential(s) on  $Q_4$  ( $Q_8$ ,  $Q_{12}$ ) drop, the collector current(s) rise, the magnetic field strength of the drive coil(s) increases, and the rotor speed increases to the correct value.

#### 7.4 TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION

The section which corrects the speed of rotation of the motor as the ambient temperature changes comprises varistors ( $D_4$ ,  $D_5$ ,  $D_6$ ,  $D_7$ ,  $D_8$ ,  $D_{10}$ ,  $D_{11}$ ) to achieve temperature compensation.

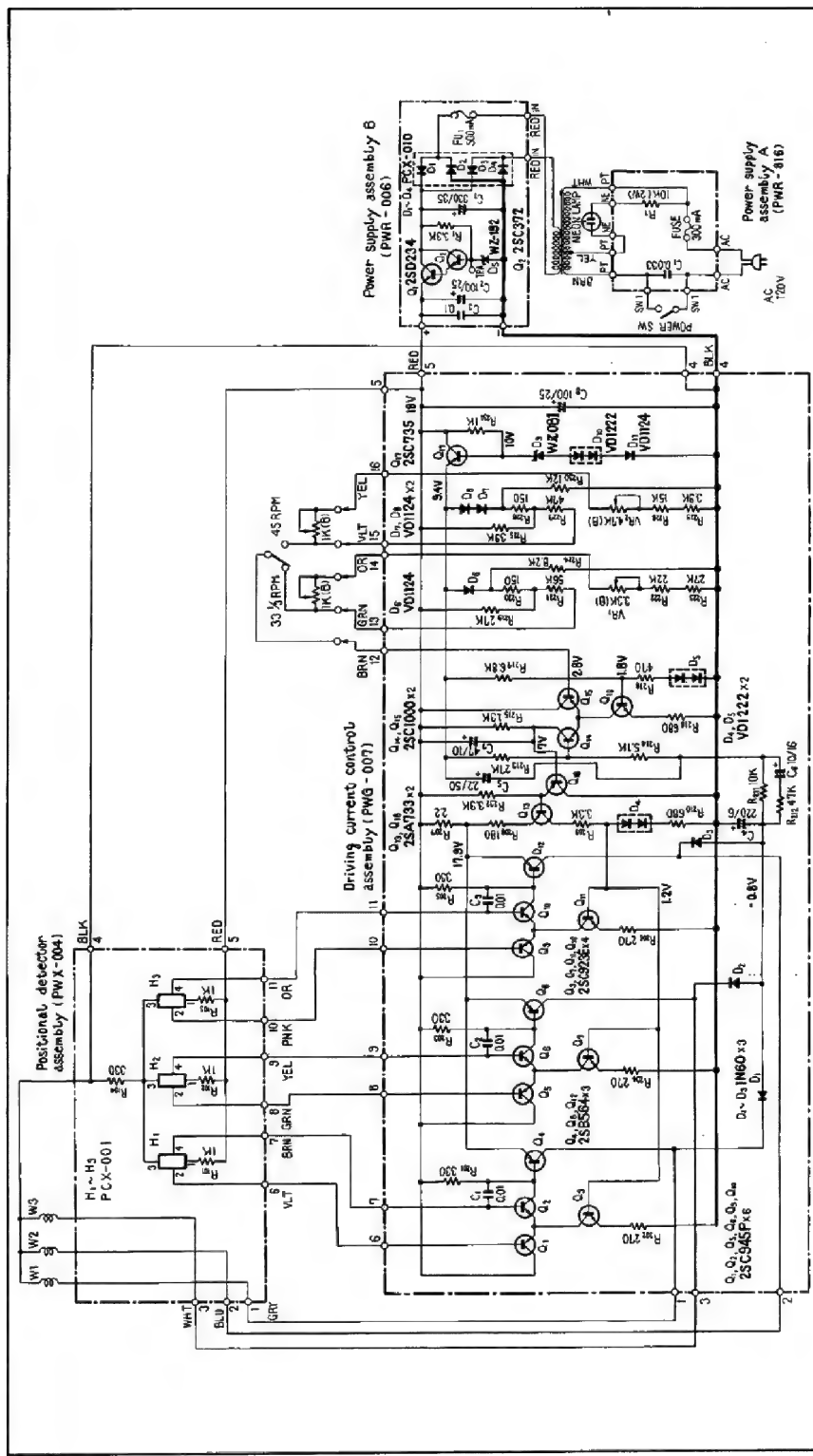
$D_4$  compensates  $Q_3$ ,  $Q_7$ , and  $Q_{11}$ . If  $D_4$  were not provided, an increase in temperature would be accompanied by a drop in the  $V_{BE}$  of  $Q_3$ ,  $Q_7$ , and  $Q_{11}$ , and an increase in the collector currents. This would result in a drop in the base potentials of  $Q_4$ ,  $Q_8$ , and  $Q_{12}$ , and an increase in their collector currents with, in turn, a higher current through the drive coils and a corresponding increase in the speed of revolution. The temperature coefficient of  $D_4$  (VD1222) is  $-3.6\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ , which ensures that the bases of  $Q_3$ ,  $Q_7$ , and  $Q_{11}$  do not drop in potential, so that the motor speed will not increase.

$D_5$  compensates  $Q_{16}$ . If  $D_5$  were not provided, an increase in temperature would cause an increase in  $Q_{16}$  collector current, and a corresponding increase in  $Q_{14}$ ,  $Q_{15}$ ,  $Q_{18}$ ,  $Q_{13}$ , with a rise in the base potential of  $Q_3$ ,  $Q_7$ , and  $Q_{11}$ , and an increase in the speed of the motor.

$D_6$ ,  $D_7$ , and  $D_8$  provide the temperature compensation for rotor magnetism. Magnetic field strength drops at  $-0.18\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$  with an increase in temperature. For this reason, if  $D_6$ ,  $D_7$  and  $D_8$  are not provided, even at the proper rate of rotation, the voltage generated in the drive coils would drop, because the comparator would indicate that the speed has dropped, and so the motor speed would.  $D_6$  ( $33.1/3$ ) and  $D_8$  ( $45\text{ rpm}$ ) raise the potential at the base of  $Q_{15}$  as the temperature rises, preserving the balance of  $Q_{14}$  and  $Q_{15}$ , and maintaining proper speed.

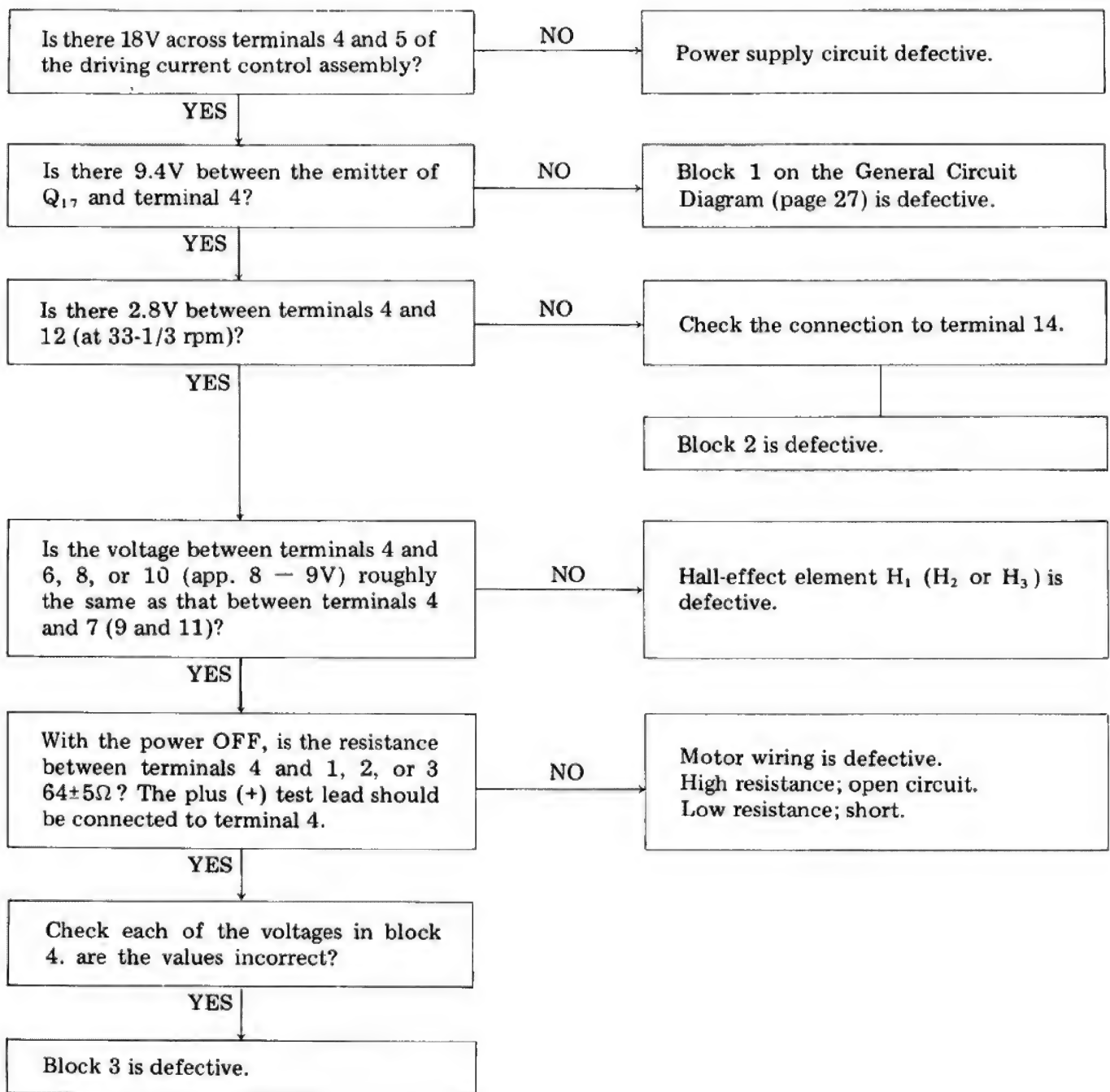
$D_{10}$  and  $D_{11}$  compensate  $D_9$  and  $Q_{17}$ .  $D_9$  (WZ081) is a zener diode. The zener temperature coefficient is  $0.05\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ . If  $D_{10}$  and  $D_{11}$  are not provided, as the temperature rises the zener potential will rise, so that the  $V_{BE}$  of  $Q_{17}$  drops, raising the emitter potential (the standard voltage) of  $Q_{17}$ . If the standard voltage rises, the speed of the motor also rises. This is the reason for the compensation by  $D_{10}$  and  $D_{11}$  for the rise in  $D_9$  zener potential and the drop in  $V_{BE}$  potential of  $Q_{17}$ . The temperature coefficient of  $D_{11}$  (VD1124) is  $-1.9\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ .

## CONNECTION DIAGRAM



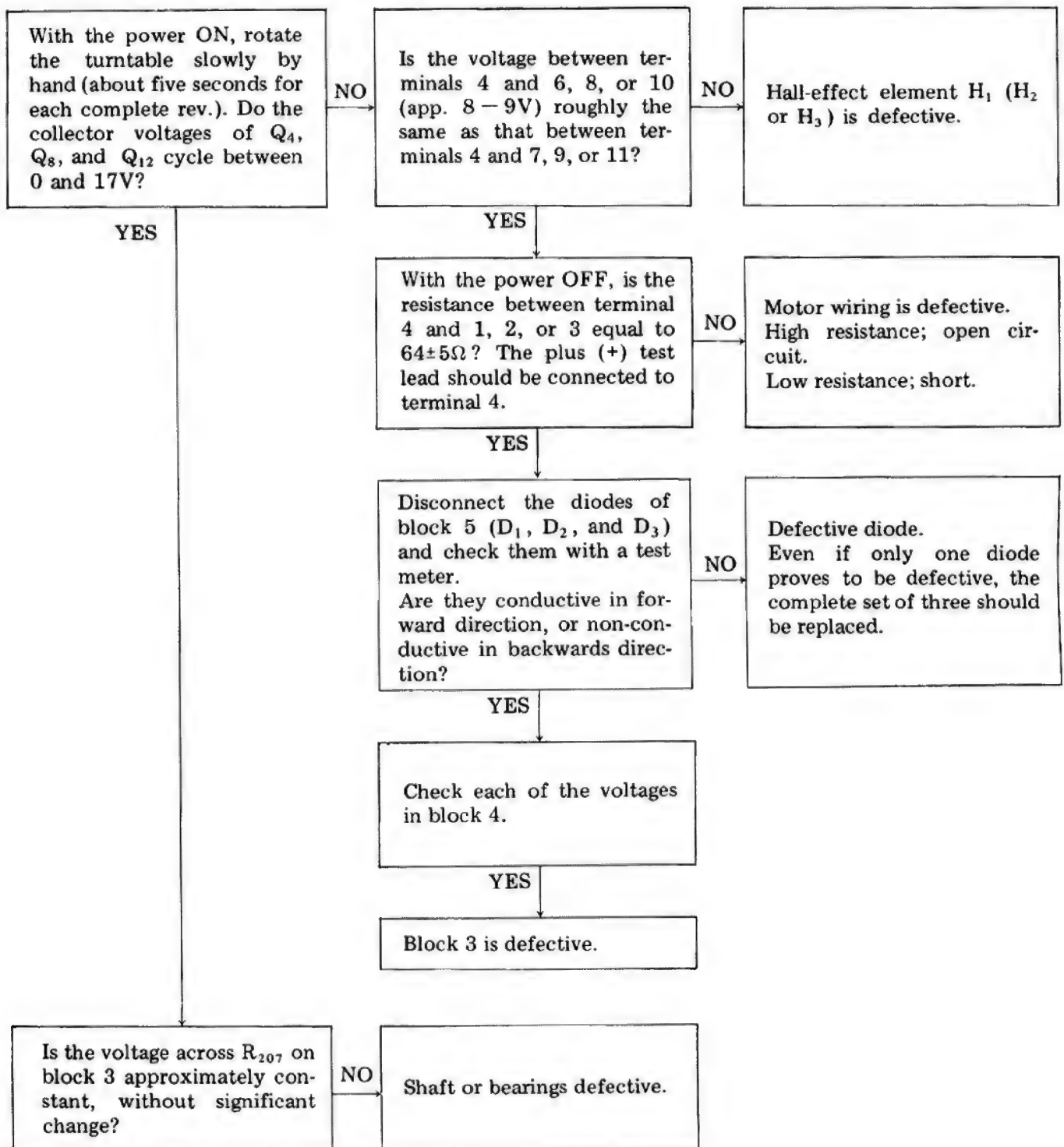
## 8. TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART

### 8.1 MOTOR DOES NOT TURN

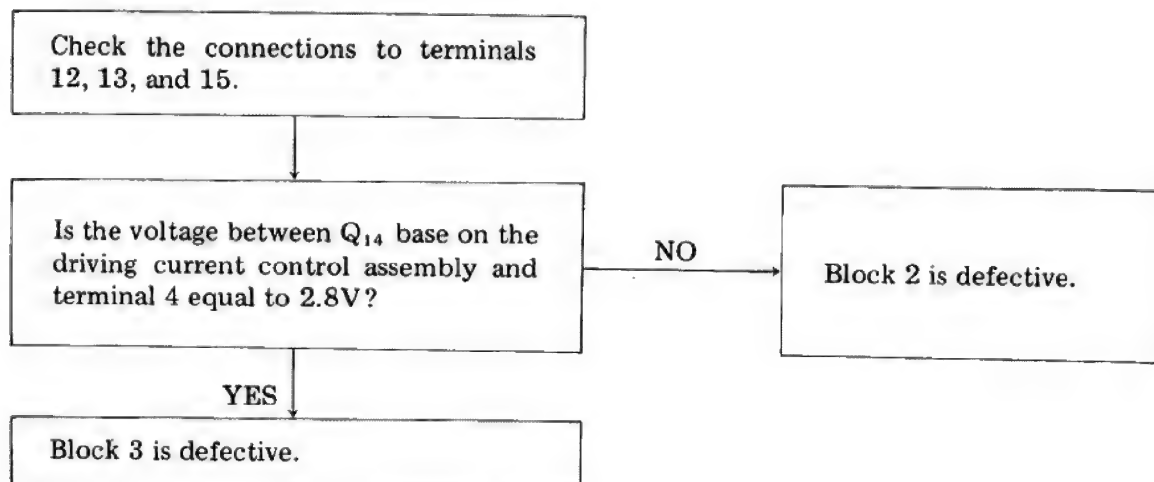




## 8.2 WIDE VARIATIONS IN MOTOR SPEED



## 8.3 MOTOR RACES



## 9. ADJUSTMENT

### 9.1 MOTOR SPEED

When it proves impossible to adjust the fine speed controls to give the correct speeds, the motor may be adjusted as follows.

1. Set the fine speed adjustment controls on the stereo turntable to their mechanical centers (approx. in the middle).
2. The separate volume-type controls on the P.C. Board PWG-007 are accessible for both 33 and 45 rpm adjustments. Use a small screwdriver to turn these preset controls to give synchronization as indicated by the stroboscopic speed indicator on the record player.
3. When even turning the controls fails to give the required adjustment, refer to Connection diagram on page 6, and change  $R_{223}$  (33-1/3 rpm) and  $R_{229}$  (45 rpm) within the range  $1.5k\Omega$  to  $5.6k\Omega$  before repeating the adjustment.

### 9.2 ARM ELEVATION

Tonearm elevation is operated by a cable release. If the release stretches due to aging or other reasons, loosen EV guide screw (Fig. 1) and adjust cable release anchor condition. Perform this adjustment with tonearm elevation in DOWN setting. As adjustment standard, EV lever unit (Fig. 2) should tightly contact straight line portion of EV cam. Be sure to confirm operation after adjusting.

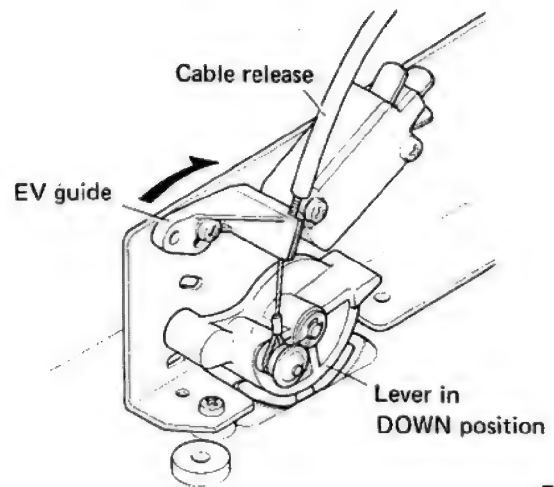


Fig. 1

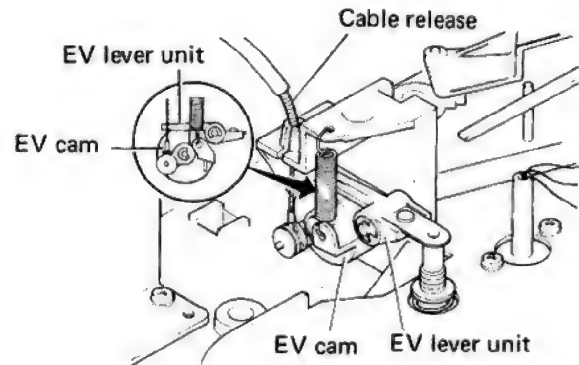


Fig. 2

DIRECT DRIVE  
STEREO TURNTABLE  
**PL-510A**  
HGT

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Additional

*Service Manual*

This leaflet provides the description of the parts applied only HGT model.

For detailed instructions on adjustments, description, etc., please refer to the Service Manual of PL-510A/KCT, KUT.

 **PIONEER®**

## 10. SPECIFICATIONS (HGT model)

### MOTOR AND TURNTABLE

Motor:	DC servo motor
Turntable Drive:	Direct drive
Speed:	Two speeds: 33-1/3 rpm, 45 rpm
Wow and flutter:	0.03% (WRMS) or less
S/N:	68dB (DIN B) or more (with Pioneer cartridge model PC-135)
Turntable platter:	321 mm diam. aluminum alloy
Moment of inertia:	240kg-cm <sup>2</sup> (including rubber mat)

### TONARM

Tonearm type:	Static-balance, S-shaped, pipe arm
Effective arm length:	221 mm
Tracking error:	+3° ~ 1°
Overhang:	15.5 mm
Usable cartridge weight:	4g (MIN) ~ 10g (MAX)
(For cartridges weights over 8.5g, attach the sub weight)	

### SUBFUNCTIONS

Anti-skating force control
Plug-in type headshell
Oil-damped arm elevator
Hinges (Free-adjustable)
Lateral balance weight
Fine speed adjusters (33-1/3 rpm, 45 rpm: using the stroboscope for turntable speed adjustment)

### ACCESSORIES

Headshell	1
Overhang gauge	1
45 rpm adaptor	1
Screwdriver	1
Sub weight	1
Cartridge mounting screws	6
Cartridge mounting nuts	2
Cartridge mounting washers	2
Operating instructions	1

### MISCELLANEOUS

Power requirements:	AC 220V, 240V, 50Hz
Power consumption:	7W
Dimensions:	440(W) x 362(D) x 159(H)mm 17-5/16(W) x 14-1/4(D) x 6-1/4(H)in.
Weight:	8kg, 17 lb 10 oz

For Use in United Kingdom only.

#### Please note:

*Models employ 3-conductor mains leads. Please read the following instructions carefully before connecting.*

**WARNING: THIS APPARATUS MUST BE EARTHED.**

**CAUTION 240V: MAINS SUPPLY VOLTAGE IS FACTORY ADJUSTED AT 240 VOLTS.**

### IMPORTANT

The wires in this mains lead are coloured in accordance with following code:

Green-and-yellow:	Earth
Blue:	Neutral
Brown:	Live

*As the colours of the wires in the mains lead of this apparatus may not correspond with the coloured markings identifying the terminals in your plug proceed as follows.*

*The wire which is coloured green-and-yellow must be connected to the terminal in the plug which is marked by the letter E or by the safety earth symbol  $\perp$  or coloured green or green-and-yellow.*

*The wire which is coloured blue must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter N or coloured blue or black.*

*The wire which is coloured brown must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter L or coloured brown or red.*

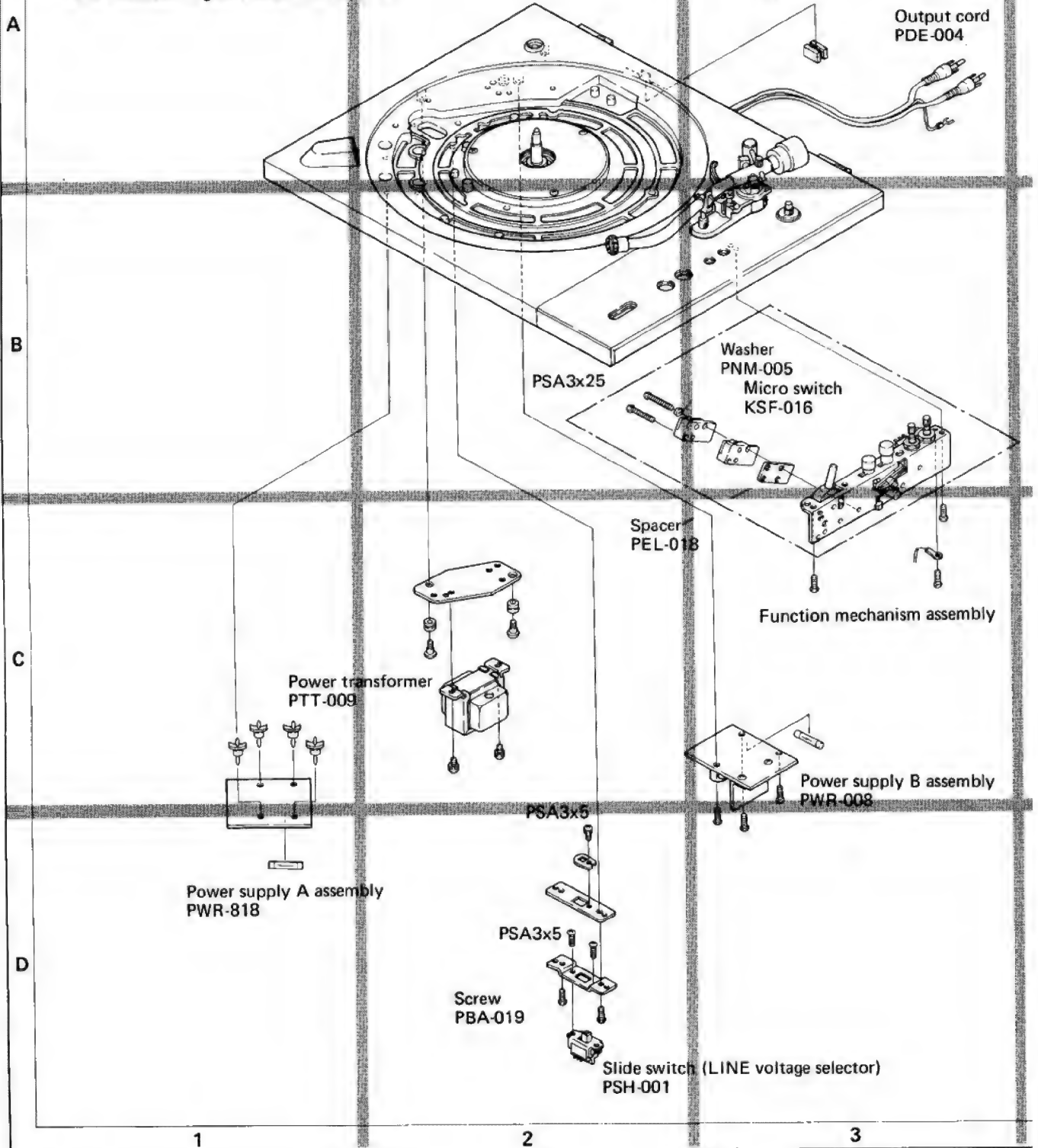
#### NOTE:

*Specifications and design subject to possible modification without notice, due to improvements.*

## 11. EXPLODED VIEW (HGT)

NOTE:

Parts indicated in green cannot be supplied.



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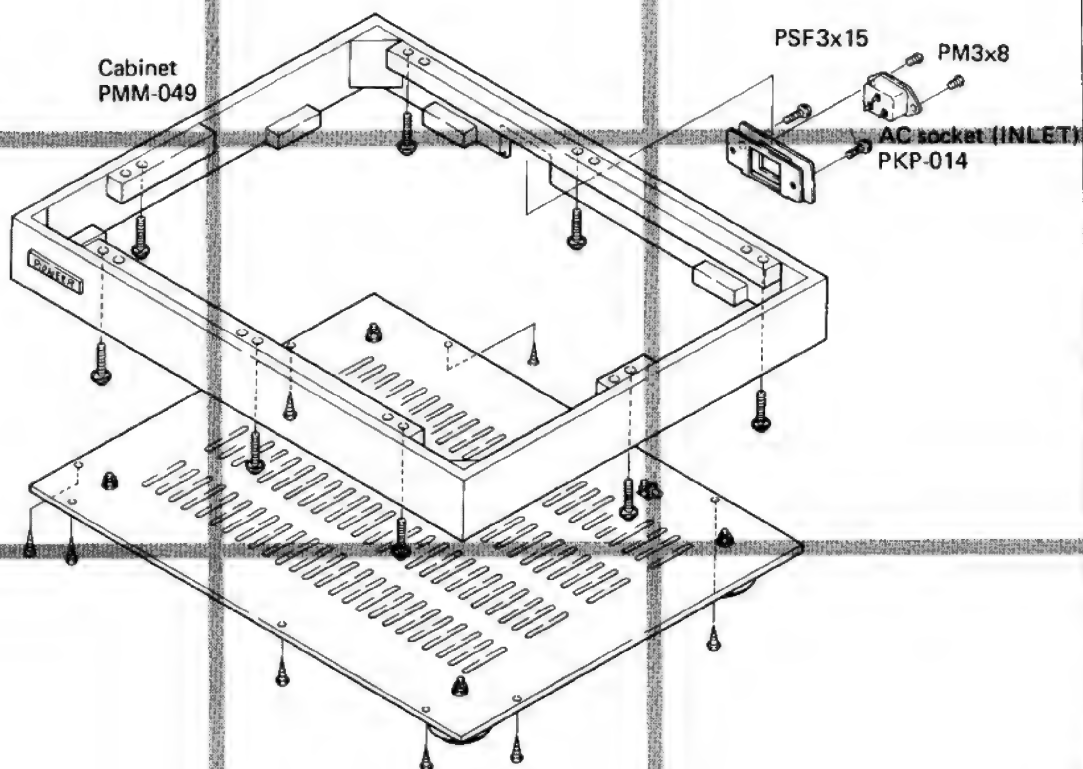
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The parts indicated the designation and parts number are newly-employed as HGT model.

The parts without description are the same as the parts in the KCT model.

A



B

C

The following parts are changed the parts number as shown in the table.

Part Name	Part No. (HGT model)
Anti skating assembly	PXA-641
Rubber mat assembly	PEA-013
Headshell assembly	PXA-630
Packing case	PHG-128
Power supply assemblyB	PWR-008
Fuse 0.4A	PEK-005
Fuse clip	KKR-001
Operating instructions	PRB-039 (English)
Operating instructions	PRD-016 (French/German)

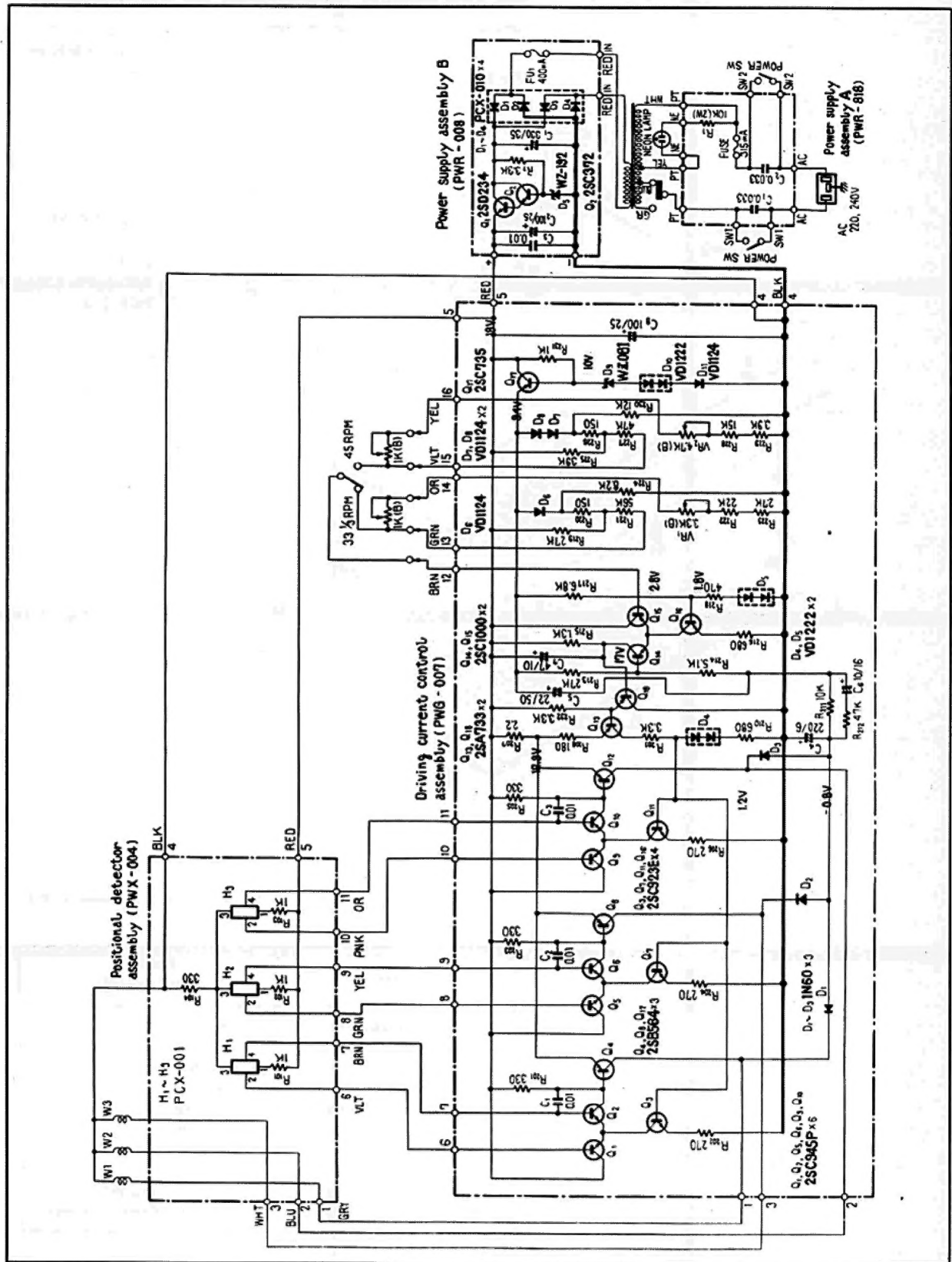
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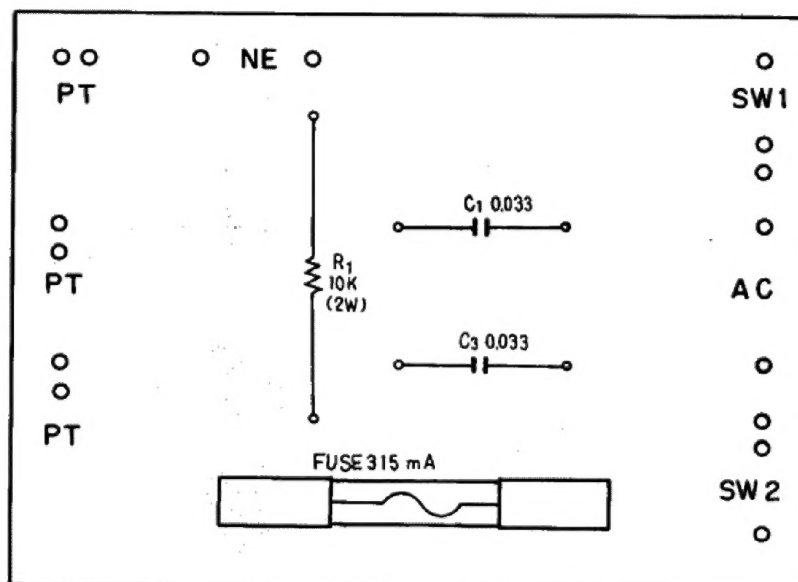
## 12. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM (HGT model)





# 13. P. C BOARD PATTERN AND PARTS LIST

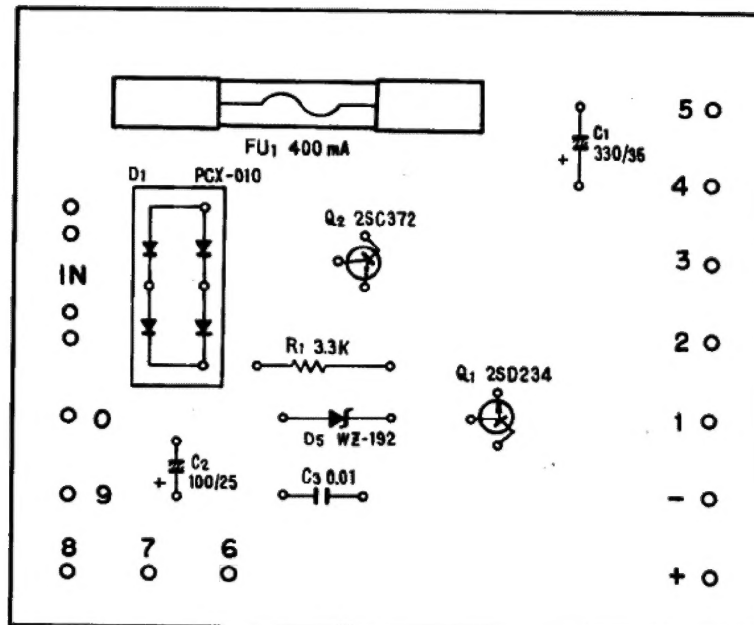
## 13.1 POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY A (PWR-818)



### Parts List of Power Supply Assembly A (PWR-818)

Symbol	Description				Part No.
C1	Myler	0.033	250V		PCL-013
C2	Myler	0.033	250V		PCL-013
R1	Metal oxide	10k	2W		RS2P 103J
FU	Fuse	315mA			KEK-008
	Fuse clip				KKR-001

### 13.2 POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY B (PWR-008)



### Parts List of Power Supply Assembly B (PWR-008)

Symbol	Description			Part No.
C1	Electrolytic	330	35V	CEA 331P 35
C2	Electrolytic	100	25V	CEA 101P 25
C3	Ceramic	0.01	50V	CKDYF 103Z 50
R1	Carbon film	3.3k		RD¼PS 332J
Q1	Transistor			2SD234
Q2	Transistor			2SC372
D1	Diode			PCX-010
D2	Zener diode			WZ-192
FU	Fuse	400mA		PEK-005
	Fuse clip			KKR-001

**PIONEER ELECTRONIC CORPORATION**

4-1, Meguro 1-Chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153, Japan

**U.S. PIONEER ELECTRONICS CORPORATION**

75 Oxford Drive, Moonachie, New Jersey 07074, U.S.A.

**PIONEER ELECTRONIC (EUROPE) N.V.**

Luithagen-Haven 9, 2030 Antwerp, Belgium

**PIONEER ELECTRONICS AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.**

178-184 Boundary Road, Braeside, Victoria 3195, Australia

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